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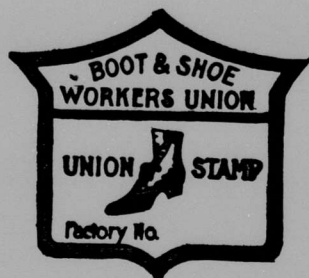
LEADING ARTICLES—July 2, 1915.

A HEALTHY DISCUSSION.  
THE ASIATIC QUESTION.  
THE WORLD-WIDE WAR TRUST.  
JUDGE HENRY NEIL.  
THE SEAMEN'S ACT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

CALIFORNIA

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## A Healthy Discussion



After the reading of a report from the Label Section last Friday night a very healthy discussion of the union label was indulged in by several delegates to the Labor Council and action urged having for its purpose an increased demand for union label products by the members of San Francisco unions.

Strong as are the unions of this city in other respects their weakness as regards the union label has been daily growing more apparent, until the need for some strenuous efforts to remedy the difficulty has been impressed upon those who endeavor to consistently carry out the policies of the labor movement.

Some years ago a Label Section of the Council was organized, and the hope was entertained that this would prove a solution of the problem, but while some little good has been accomplished by this move the desired results have not been produced, and frankness compels the assertion that the failure has been due in large part to the fact that dreamers rather than practical, sound-reasoning unionists have at various times guided the destinies of the Section, and it has indulged in excursions into the land of Utopia only to be compelled to back out and start on a new tack, one piece of foolishness in particular occupying its time and attention for a considerable period. We refer to the agitation for a universal label, or a label of universal design.

While this idea, on the surface, looks good, an examination into the details of the scheme reveals the absolute impossibility of carrying it to a successful conclusion.

We have no desire whatever to criticise those responsible for injecting this question into the Label Section, but we are compelled to assert that this and similar moves on its part have had a tendency to lessen rather than increase the demand for the label, by instilling in the minds of the less thoughtful the impression that there is legitimate ground for carelessness on their part in demanding the label on purchases.

We are also aware that many of the dreamers are well intentioned and anxious to promote the demand for the union label, but we are also cognizant of the fact that it is not always wise to follow an individual simply because his intentions are good. Our asylums for the insane are filled with well-inten-

tioned persons, but the general population pays but little heed to the schemes they promulgate.

The Labor Council last Friday night, however, determined to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the Label Section in devising ways and means for increasing the demand for the label, and it is to be hoped that they will start out in practical fashion to solve the problem and indulge in no dreams of changing the established policies of the labor movement by substituting untried and unsound theories. If this is done there can be but little doubt that San Francisco can be placed in the front rank among cities in which the union label plays its proper part in advancing the interests of the workers.

The opinion has been repeatedly expressed in the Labor Council, and doubtless there is ground for it, that things have come so easy for the rank and file of San Francisco unionists that they have grown careless in their loyalty to the cause of unionism and pay no attention whatever to the union label. There can be no disputing the fact that a great many members of our unions buy non-union products without a tinge of shame and care little or nothing about the welfare of anyone except themselves. Then there are others who will demand the label if it is convenient for them to do so, but will not put themselves out the least bit to promote the cause they are presumed to stand for. This is, of course, purely selfishness, but it is not intelligent selfishness, and unless a change is brought about in this regard the delinquents will find themselves overwhelmed by the tide of non-unionism, and they will be entitled to no sympathy in their misery. But the pity of it all lies in the fact that the faithful and loyal few will also have to suffer for the sins of their disloyal and selfish fellows.

If a better demand for the union label is not created soon we may confidently look forward to the dissolution of a few of our present organizations, and once the process of destruction is under way the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association can be depended upon to keep the toboggan well oiled so as to bring about the defeat of others. It is time the members of our organizations were alive to the situation that confronts them.



## THE ASIATIC QUESTION.

By William T. Bonsor.

The Asiatic question, which affects primarily the Pacific Coast and Hawaii, is receiving great attention by other than the citizens of this Western country who suffer because of the detrimental results caused by Asiatic competition. Some of our well-meaning but misguided brothers of the East are moving heaven and earth to squelch all anti-Asiatic agitation and in the meantime to arouse Eastern sentiment to an overwhelming pro-Japanese pitch which may result in forcing national legislation of a nature that will tie us hand and foot and permit of unhampered Japanese immigration and industrial development in the United States. Should this agitation meet with success the Japanese will be well entrenched on the road to industrial domination.

Some time ago the "Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America," which has extensive missionary interests in Japan, adopted a policy of attempting a solution of the Japanese problem as affecting this country. This body appointed a "Commission on Relations with Japan" for the purpose of investigating, etc. It is more than interesting to note the deliberate and extensive operations of this body for the sole purpose of educating the great American people to a state of passiveness that will permit, unhindered, a Japanese invasion. The European carnage of horror and a chain of subterfuges have produced a period which is hoped will prove fruitful for assimilation of this possibly ethical but surely impracticable propaganda.

In March of 1914 Dr. Sidney L. Gulick's "American-Japanese Problem" was published. This book, which was dedicated to Andrew Carnegie and a host of loyal workers for universal peace, presents to our people suggestions and observations relative to the Japanese problem which are based upon Japan's desires and ambitions rather than upon a basis of protection and conservation of the best interests of the American workers. Dr. Gulick is a man of unquestioned integrity and noble Christian character and has the best of intention, but, having lived for the past twenty-six years in Japan as a missionary and instructor in the universities, his viewpoint of a solution of the question has necessarily been greatly influenced thereby. Dr. Gulick is prominently connected with the Federal Council of Churches in their activities in this regard. In the last year or so various district and other conventions of churches connected with the Federal Council have considered and agitated the Asiatic question along the lines above mentioned.

Seven or eight months ago Dr. Gulick and Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago, under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches, toured Japan, lecturing on American-Japanese relations.

H. A. Millis, professor of economics in the University of Kansas, was commissioned by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to investigate all angles of the Japanese question. His report is contained in a volume entitled, "The Japanese Problem in the United States," published during the month of June, 1915. Mr. Millis has well succeeded in presenting figures contained in obsolete government reports of 1910 which are naturally incomplete. He has also made deductions, observations and suggestions quite in harmony with the purpose for which he was employed. We do not desire to criticize Mr. Millis, but one will naturally endeavor to meet the desires of his or her employer, and Mr. Millis has well succeeded in so doing.

The commission has conveyed a memorial to the President of the United States and Congress upon the situation. Unfortunately this issue is gaining a strong pro-Japanese grasp upon the

political ramifications of our Nation and State. This was recently exemplified in the perfect juggling of anti-alien land legislation at the recent session of the California State Legislature. Some of our best friends within and without the ranks of labor were misled into assisting with the interment of a bill which sought to eliminate the leasing clause from the Anti-Alien Land Law, a measure which was initiated and unanimously indorsed by organized labor.

One of our evening papers is playing off the boards a supposition that two Japanese will attend the American Federation of Labor Convention to be held in San Francisco in November as fraternal delegates from the labor movement of Japan. The question of fraternal delegates from Japan has absolutely nothing to do with the issue of Asiatic competition in the United States. We presume that the convention of the American Federation of Labor would seat any and all fraternal delegates and accord them the utmost courtesy and consideration. There is no valid reason for believing otherwise. As a matter of fact Dr. Gulick some months ago inquired of the writer as to whether in his opinion fraternal delegates from Japan would be courteously received by the A. F. of L. When the Doctor was asked concerning the labor movement in Japan, he stated that there was none. That the Japanese Government would not permit of organization among the workers. That there were only a few isolated, secret guilds in Japan, with no connection whatever between them. The Doctor agreed that it was impossible for a representative of labor in Japan to be chosen. Why all this noise about Japanese fraternal labor delegates? It is simple. It is a shrewd move upon the part of the church commission to gain favorable publicity for its plan as cheap as possible. It is another thread in the net that is being skilfully woven.

If these people who are spending so much time and money to solve the Japanese problem would only use a small per cent of these same efforts toward solving or assisting the economic welfare of the workers of this country, they would be accomplishing something really worth while, and which would forever and ever redound to their credit. Their influence is powerful and it is a pity that it is not thrown into the balance in favor of the workers. History is so true that it is ever repeating.

Labor and labor alone pays the price of ill-advised immigration which produces a competition which in turn reduces the American worker to the status of a slave, except possibly in the name. Labor has paid the price and labor's only solution of the problem is Japanese exclusion. This organized pro-Japanese agitation is dangerous. We must combat it. The Anti-Jap Laundry League has undoubtedly studied this question more thoroughly and spent more money and effort than any or all organizations in attempting to protect its members against the ravages of Asiatic competition. The league believes that this organized effort must be met with organized effort. In other words, the workers must unite, before it is too late, for the purpose of correcting the effects of this ill-advised pro-Japanese agitation.

It is gratifying to note that Congressman Albert Johnson of Illinois and his Congressional party who recently visited Hawaii, were so impressed with the alarming conditions there existing with Asiatics practically in control. California and the Coast States are the next stopping places. The culinary unions of San Francisco have again inaugurated an extensive anti-Asiatic campaign. It behooves us all to get in line. The San Francisco unions should unite in a monster anti-Asiatic crusade before it is too late to retain for our workers the means of livelihood which is even now insufficient for all. Think it over, then act.

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**THE WORLD-WIDE WAR TRUST.**

By Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner.

The history of the transactions between the United States Government and the Du Pont Powder Trust average with the history of the dealings between the government and the armor makers. The aggregate of the sums paid the Dupont Powder Trust in excessive and extortionate profits no doubt runs into the tens of millions.

In the period between 1905 and 1913 alone the government purchased 29,565,512 pounds of powder from this trust, paying on an average of 80 cents a pound for 3,297,712 pounds of .30-caliber powder and an average of 65 cents a pound for 29,565,512 pounds of Army and Navy smokeless powder, or a total of \$21,998,250.

The government is now manufacturing powder for 36 cents a pound, all overhead charges included, and the larger the quantities it manufactures the lower the cost. If the government had manufactured all of the powder it purchased between 1905 and 1913, it would have cost \$11,-830,754 instead of \$21,998,250.

The Du Ponts boast they have been selling the government its powder since the Civil War. If a saving of \$10,167,496 could have been effected by complete government manufacture in eight years, how much do you imagine could have been saved by government manufacture in the half century between the Civil War and the present day?

When the Supreme Court entered its decree ordering the dissolution of the Du Pont Powder Trust, Pierre S. Du Pont, acting president, wrote the Secretary of War, imploring him to use the influence of the War Department with the Attorney General's office to prevent the separation of those units of the trust manufacturing powder for the government; or, in other words, to arrange it so that the Du Ponts would continue to have a monopoly on the sale of smokeless powder to the government!

"The plan as now proposed," wrote Acting President Du Pont in this most remarkable letter, which was dated November 15, 1911, "contemplates a complete dissolution of our military smokeless powder department and its reorganization into two or more separate and distinct corporate units, each to be operated independent of the other and in competition with each other, with all that this implies. . . .

"We . . . believe that if the Attorney General could be informed, through your department or otherwise, of the real facts surrounding the smokeless powder industry and its relations to the United States Government he might feel inclined to permit the situation to remain as at present."

What a sublime confidence the head of the Du Pont Trust must have had in the Secretary of War to make such a request, and that in writing!

The Secretary of War referred this letter to Gen. Crozier, who made certain indorsements upon it and returned it to the Secretary.

"Under existing conditions," reported Gen. Crozier in part, "I consider that the department is doing very well. The Du Pont Co. has a considerable reserve capacity available for war's needs, while a new company could not be expected to bring into existence and maintain, with expense, plant in excess of that employed in time of peace. . . . Established confidence is worth something. The department does not find itself pressed by any necessity for a change in the present situation."

The end of the matter was that the Supreme Court left the "military plants" of the Du Pont Co. in one group.

The attitude of Gen. Crozier was a service worth large sums to the Powder Trust, and the Du Ponts are realizing on it to this day, because the trust is still without competition in the sale of smokeless powder to the government.

**JUDGE HENRY NEIL.**

Last Friday night Judge Henry Neil, father of mothers' pensions, addressed the Labor Council.

Judge Henry Neil has traveled all over the United States in the last four years, advocating mothers' pension. His plan has been adopted into the laws of twenty-five States, Wyoming, New York and Tennessee recently joining the procession.

His plan is to talk about the evils of child-poverty and to convince the whole country that it is bad policy and a waste of taxpayers' money to allow any child to suffer from poverty. He is organizing a great Mothers' Pension Congress, which will take place at the San Francisco Exposition on July 20th, 21st and 22nd. At this conference plans will be discussed for having the mothers' pension system administered by the public school system.

"The mothers' pension system is not a charity any more than the public school is a charity," said Judge Neil in discussing his plan. "We spend money for free education because it is the economical and efficient thing to do. We know we cannot afford to have our children grow up in ignorance. But thousands of children are prevented from obtaining an education because their fathers are dead or for some reason fail to provide. The pension system provides food, clothing, shelter and care by the child's own mother, without which the free public schools cannot do their work.

"Wherever the pension system has been tried its results satisfy all classes. Juvenile crime and defectives are decreased at once, because the pensioned mothers are enabled to remain at home and take care of their children. If children have a good home, with their own mother, juvenile crime decreases. Children raised in poverty recruit the police stations, jails, courts, penitentiaries, hospitals and asylums, because they did not get a fair start. The spending of ten million dollars this year for mothers' pensions will save the taxpayers a hundred million dollars in the coming years. The cost of courts, prisons and asylums has been increasing by leaps and bounds. The best way to rapidly decrease the expense of corrective institutions, is the mothers' pension system, which attacks child-poverty, the cause of most of the crime, feeble-mindedness and insanity.

"Who is not pained to see little children in poverty, deprived of the things childhood needs? The pension system will enable all children to have a happy childhood and that is what we are living for, as I see it."

Judge Neil is organizing committees in States which do not have the pension system, and also committees in pension States to see that the law is used to free all children from poverty."

Judge Neil is known as "The Father of the Mothers' Pension System." He receives no remuneration. He has spoken in hundreds of cities.

**ECONOMY, NOT SENTIMENT.**

"The doctor belongs to the workingman; he is a producer, not an exploiter," declared Dr. Wood Hutchinson, well-known writer and president of the American Academy of Medicine in convention here this week.

Physicians, Dr. Hutchinson believes, will play an important part in the industrial development of the United States.

"It is no longer a question of sentiment or justice to workingmen that shorter hours, better pay, living conditions and food be supplied by employers; but one of industrial economy. Give workers these things and you have doubled their efficiency.

"This is not a matter of sentiment; it has been proved."

**UNIVERSITY EXTENSION GROWTH.**

Once more the University Extension Division of the University of California has grown out of house and home. So great has been the expansion of its work that the department must move from its present quarters in the University Library to the top floor of the administration building, California Hall, where it will occupy exactly twice as much room as heretofore. This is the third time in two years its growth has forced it to find enlarged quarters.

More than 3400 people have enrolled for correspondence courses during the past two years. At the present moment, although the middle of summer, 2000 people are actually at work in correspondence courses. Among the varied subjects in which correspondence instruction is now being given by the University Extension Division are English, mathematics, electrical engineering, mechanical and freehand drawing, bookkeeping, accounting, stenography, typewriting, Spanish, French, Italian, German, Chinese, Latin, political science, education, international law, commercial law, architecture, general biology, anthropology, oral and dental hygiene, and household economics. Also, the Department of Agriculture is at the present moment, when the farmer is busiest, giving instruction to ten thousand correspondence students in eighteen different farm subjects, from pigs to poultry, from figs to alfalfa.

Another rapidly expanding part of the work of the department has been the University Extension classes, of which more than 120 have been conducted during the past year, in many different California towns. Besides the classes, some fifty lecture courses have been given all over California. The bureau of public discussion has organized very effectively co-operation between the University Extension Division, and high schools and other debating clubs. The bureau of information and municipal reference has proved of service to municipalities, counties, school districts, and other public units throughout the State.

Governor Johnson has now signed an appropriation bill by which the State for the first time makes specific provision for University Extension work—\$20,000 a year, or double the amount heretofore set aside by the regents from the general fund for the university.

**NEWSPAPER MEN'S DAY AT FAIR.**

One of the biggest July celebrations at the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be "Newspapermen's Day," Saturday, July 24th. On this date the active newspaper men of San Francisco will join forces with their brother workers throughout California and offer a program of events that for novelty and sensational features promises to stand out as one of the most ambitious undertakings since the opening of the Fair. Not only will the California newspaper men take an active part in the day's proceedings, but special writers representing publications in all parts of the world will be prominent on the various committees.

The events to take place on "Newspapermen's Day" will include, in addition to a down-town street parade at 10 a. m., athletic sports, Olympian games, aquatic races, music, pageantry, baseball, a vaudeville program to be given by the "Pals," San Francisco's social and theatrical club; a gigantic sham battle between United States sailors and marines and troops on shore, and a Joy Zone Carnival at night, in which many prominent national characters will be burlesqued and satirized for the amusement of the tired business men.

"Heartily revelry and wholesome fun" is to be the slogan on "Newspapermen's Day," and all who visit the exposition on July 24th may be sure of sufficient entertainment to make the trip worth while.



**LAWSON JURY TRICKED.**

A jurymen in the John R. Lawson case voted to convict the miner that he might visit his sick wife, who, the bailiff in charge of the jury told him, was seriously ill. Later, the jurymen found the statement untrue.

Mine Guard White, who was in the battle that resulted in the death of John M. Nimmo, swears that the position of Nimmo's body made it impossible for him to be shot in the lower part of the body by strikers. White intimates that Nimmo was shot by guards, and swears he himself had several narrow escapes, and that other mine guards complained of the same experiences.

White and another mine guard (C. A. Kingsbury) contradict the testimony of three mine guards, which aided in the conviction of Lawson.

Two jurors swear that the bailiff in charge of the jury told them Judge Hillyer ordered they must agree on a verdict before they could eat.

The above startling allegations are contained in the motion for a new trial filed by attorneys for John R. Lawson, convicted of the murder of John Nimmo, mine guard. The document is the most sensational ever recorded in a murder trial, and again illustrates the methods employed by Colorado mine operators to destroy the miners' union. Two hundred and twenty-one assignments of error are charged in the trial, and include Judge Hillyer's prejudice, the handling of the jury, the make-up of the jury, the refusal of the attorney general to give reasonable information in advance of the trial concerning the State's witnesses and the coercion used against the jury to secure a conviction.

Two jurors support the statement of Juror Hall that he (Hall) was notified several times by the bailiff that his wife was dangerously ill. The jury was kept in the room all day Monday without food. Hall had no means of communicating with his wife. This, together with the protestations of other jurors that he was responsible for their lack of food, caused him to vote for conviction because he was ignorant of his duties and rights as a juror. Hall swears the false statements of Bailiff Gooden caused him such anguish of mind that he agreed with his colleagues. Hall further says that Bailiff Gooden created the impression that Judge Hillyer intended to starve the jury into reaching an agreement, and that he (Hall) was unable to longer withstand the pressure of fear for his wife and protests of other jurors.

Equally sensational is the testimony of C. A. Kingsbury and Barton S. White, mine guards, who were the first to reach Nimmo after the shooting, and who, the Lawson attorneys now point out, were not among the prosecution's witnesses at the trial, and who would be yet unknown but for the fact that White volunteered the information after Lawson's conviction. He says his conscience troubled him at the injustice done Lawson, and on his return from Wyoming gave this information to the unionist's attorneys.

Kingsbury swears he and Nimmo were close together when the latter was shot and that another mine guard named Whitney, now dead, was running away when affiant saw Nimmo fall. White swears it was impossible for a striker to have shot Nimmo in the lower part of the body because of his position, that the guards were stretched from east to west a distance of two miles, and that those in the more westerly direction were shooting eastward; that mine guards complained of this shooting, and that one mine guard told him (White) the guards were in more danger from the bullets of their own men than they were from those of the strikers.

Do not drudge like a galley-slave, nor do business in such a laborious manner as if you have a mind to be pitied or wondered at.—Marcus Aurelius.

**POSTAL CLERKS' PICNIC.**

The San Francisco Postoffice Clerks' Union will hold its eight annual picnic at Schuetzen Park, San Rafael, on Sunday, July 18th, and elaborate preparations are under way to entertain a record crowd. The proceeds of the outing will go toward defraying the expenses of the convention of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, which will be held in San Francisco next September.

The arrangement committee has prepared a varied list of attractions to include prize dancing for young and old and athletic contests of every description. A special event, a hundred yard dash, for mayoralty candidates is expected to attract a large field of entries. Several of the candidates are already in training for this feature.

A tug-of-war contest between the old time rivals of the postal service, the "Filchers" and the "Cadavers," is scheduled. There will also be a running relay race between teams from the various divisions of the local postoffice, the clerks, carriers, substitutes and searchers, and teams from the Oakland and the Berkeley postal forces.

P. M. Shoaf is chairman of the arrangement committee. He is being assisted by H. C. Behrens, J. J. Hodnett, R. H. Stahle, F. J. Ford, J. H. Raymond, Wm. Lanthier, Forrest McDonald, August Bruns and J. M. Redmond.

Roland Stahle will have charge of the games and athletic contests. His assistants are: Judges, Arthur Liebscher, Benj. Barry, James Shorey, Frank Norton and Joseph Burns; timers, Walter Edmans, Walter Hughes and James Flaherty; starter, Harry Doherty; clerk of the course, Geo. Michael.

Walter Hancock, J. Emmett Foley and John Madden will judge the dancing. James W. Barnes will be floor manager and William O'Neil and Henry Wessa assistant floor managers.

**ORPHEUM.**

One of the greatest sensations in the history of the American stage is being achieved by the famous emotional actress Nazimova in the role of Joan in Marion Craig Wentworth's one-act drama "War Brides" at the Orpheum. Next week will positively be the last of this great tragic genius. A splendid new bill will also be presented. Johnny Dooley and Yvette Rugel, late stars of "The House Warmers," will blend comedy with song. Miss Rugel is the smallest prima donna on the vaudeville stage but is possessed of a voice of extraordinary volume, range and sweetness. Her partner Mr. Dooley is an exceptionally clever comedian. Florence Lorraine and Edgar Dudley will present the one-act comedy by Joseph A. Mitchell entitled "The Way to a Man's Heart," in which they will be supported by a capable little company. Miss Lorraine is a very clever comedienne and Mr. Dudley is also liberally endowed with histrionic ability. Prince Lai Mon Kim, the noted Chinese tenor, will be heard in a repertoire which ranges from grand opera to ballad. Lucy Gillett, who styles herself "The Lady from Delf," is a dexterous juggler whose particular mania is the juggling of household effects. Dressed in a quaint Dutch costume she appears in a picturesque Delf room where she juggles the various articles of furniture including cooking utensils, table wares, furniture and linen. Renee Florigny who for years has been famous in the European capitals as one of the most accomplished and popular of pianists, will be heard in a program which embraces selections from the great masters and illustrates the range and versatility of her art. With this program Joe Cook, the "One Man Vaudeville Show," and Little Nap, the most wonderful Chimpanzee in the world will conclude their engagements.

The games of children are frequently those of soldiers, guns and forts. They are also games of robbers and savages. Such games meet with careless approval from unthinking parents. Those who understand the child mind disapprove games of war and violence and theft. If the ideal of grown people is a world of warfare, where all are trying to win money and position and power by pushing each other down, then games of young people may well imitate our standards of conduct. But if the aim of the human race is co-operation of individuals and peoples—team work, and brotherhood—then the soldier and robber games of young children are games to lay aside. War on a huge scale is condemned as extremely wicked and extremely wasteful and wholly absurd. War on a small scale should be recognized in its true character—as evil, and silly. Play war, play murder, play robbery are bad for children. Let's outgrow them.—Western Humane Press Committee.

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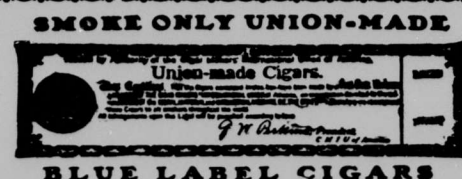
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**THE ELOQUENCE OF SILENCE.**

"Silence is sometimes more significant and sublime than the most noble and most expressive eloquence," Addison writes in his essay on that subject, "and is on many occasions the indication of a great mind. Several authors have treated of silence as a part of duty and discretion, but none of them have considered it in this light. Homer compares the noise and clamor of the Trojans advancing towards the enemy to the cackling of cranes when they invade an army of pigmies. On the contrary, he makes his countrymen and favorites, the Greeks, move forward in a regular determined march, and in the depth of silence." "I have myself been wonderfully delighted with a masterpiece of music, when in the very tumult and ferment of their harmony all the voices and instruments have stopped short on a sudden, and after a little pause recovered themselves again, as it were, and renewed the concert in all its parts. Methought this short interval of silence has had more music in it than any the same space of time before or after it."

"I have often thought our writers of tragedy have been very defective in this particular, and that they might have given great beauty to their works by certain stops and pauses in the representation of such passions as it is not in the power of language to express." "It would look as ridiculous to many readers to give rules and directions for proper silences as for 'penning a whisper'; but it is certain that in the extremity of most passions, particularly surprise, admiration, astonishment—nay, rage itself—there is nothing more graceful than to see the play stand for a few moments, and the audience fixed in an agreeable suspense during the silence of a skillful actor."

"But silence never shows itself to so great an advantage as when it is made the reply to calumny and defamation, provided that we give no just occasion for them." "To forbear replying to an unjust reproach, and overlook it with a generous or, if possible, with an entire neglect of it, is one of the most heroic acts of a great mind; and I must confess, when I reflect upon the behavior of some of the greatest men in antiquity, I do not so much admire them that they deserved the praise of the whole age they lived in, as because they contemned the envy and detraction of it."

**A SELF-MADE PATRIOT.**

Those of us who are American-born may occasionally betray a lack of sympathy with our less fortunate fellow citizens who have had to do more than emerge into the world and manifest a disposition to exist in order to qualify as Americans. Some of us do not quite grasp what it means to leave our country, settle in another, and change our allegiance. If you have not thought of the blessing of citizenship from this angle, consider the story of Mane Travica, a Croatian who, the Columbus "Dispatch" explains, really wanted to be an American. In brief:

He dropped off the train several years ago as it was passing through Milwaukee, and became a "citizen" of that thriving community. He made application to become a citizen—took out his "first papers," as it is called—and settled down to the business of driving a team for a brewery.

When he underwent the examination now required by the United States Government before granting citizenship papers to an alien, Mane failed to answer questions satisfactorily. Later he again failed to convince the court.

The other day Mane showed up in court. Every conceivable question was asked him. He answered all of them. He knew more about this country and its institutions than anybody in court—or just as much. He could read and write our language, and he talked learnedly about our traditions, and explained the spirit of our Con-

stitution. The court allowed him to become naturalized, and then asked him how he had managed to acquire so much knowledge about our affairs.

Mane told him. He said that as a teamster he had to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning to begin his work, and that it was after 9 o'clock when he got home. He could not, therefore, study. That was why he knew so little upon the first two examinations. But he was so anxious to become an American citizen that he had given up his occupation for the time being and had lived on one meal a day while devoting all of his time to study. Then it was easy.—"Literary Digest."

**STATE FARMER AND LANDLORD.**

By Clyde Wright.

This nation is today the owner of 695,401,259 acres of land—enough to provide 100 acres each for 6,000,000 farmers. Every year the States acquire, in one way and another, additional acreage, and if retained would eventually own all the land that the tenants of this country could use.

Without confiscation or purchase, here is a splendid start already made toward State farming and a State landlordism.

Since the money from the sale of government land today does not benefit the producing class, is there any good reason why we should not retain the land and rent it to the tenants at what it is worth to the government for taxes?

Why not let the lease from the government to the tenant amount to the same thing in matter of possession as a deed amounts to today, so long as the tenants used and occupies the land and pays the rent. Whenever the tenant builds barns or fences he would know that the assessor will not advance the rent (taxes), and the use of the land belongs to the tenant, without molestation, so long as he may want it.

Along this line the socialist party of Oklahoma has incorporated the following planks in the State platform:

"The retention and constant enlargement of the public domain; by retaining school and other public lands; by purchasing of arid and overflow lands and the State reclamation of all such lands now held by the State or that may be acquired by the State; by the purchase of all lands sold for the non-payment of taxes; by the purchase of segregated and unallotted Indian lands; by the retention of leased lands after the expiration of leases and the payment for the improvements thereon at an appraised valuation; election of all members and officers of the board of agriculture by the direct vote of the actual farmers."

**MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS.**

L. G. Dolliver, the business agent of the operators, has gone to Chicago to attend the convention of the International Union. Secretary Noriega has been appointed to attend to the business of the union during his absence. Members will take notice.

Dues for the third quarter are now due and payable. Members are instructed to call at headquarters for their tickets for the Movies' ball to be held at the Civic Auditorium, Saturday evening, August 14, 1915.

Three applications were received at the last regular meeting. Two new members were initiated. Business of importance will be taken up at the next meeting, Thursday, July 8, 1915.

That the American-LaFrance Fire Engine Company of Elmira, N. Y., refused to arbitrate its differences with employees and declined to meet a representative of the International Machinists' Union, is the report made to local labor organizations. This firm is paying its machinists as low as 20 cents an hour and compels them to work nine hours a day.


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# Labor Clarion

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FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1915.

The world is round, so travelers tell,  
And straight though reach the track,  
Trudge on, trudge on, 'twill all be well,  
The way will guide one back.

—A. E. Housman.

The Alameda and Sacramento Labor Councils are said to have voted to order three days' general strike if Ford and Suhr are not released from jail. It would be interesting to those who know the labor movement to learn where these councils acquired the right to order a general strike for three days, or for one day. The truth is no central labor council under the American Federation of Labor has the right to order anybody out on strike. This being true, newspaper discussion of the silly proposition reaches the height of absurdity.

With the last issue the "Western Laborer" of Omaha celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday and the twentieth year under the guidance of the present editor, Frank A. Kennedy. He says: "What a time I have had during those twenty years! During the first ten years I was on the paper I can't remember that I had a wife or children. It was battle, fight and battle. Week in and out it was fight the bosses who had strikes and fight with factions in the unions. I often got tired of fighting, but never had time to quit. I have learned a lot of things about the labor union game in those twenty years, and I expect to learn some more." Let us hope Kennedy will learn some more because he is very rusty on the trade union movement in some respects. Still we wish him another fifth of a century of success with his paper.

Professor James H. Brewster has been dropped from the faculty of the Colorado State University at Boulder. When the regents met a few days ago to make up the roster for the various departments the name of Professor Brewster was made conspicuous by its absence when the faculty list had been completed. This was not surprising to the professor or his friends, and only proves the statement made by Mackenzie King to the industrial commission that the influence of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is all powerful in Colorado, has again been illustrated at the college supposed to be the people's popular university. Professor Brewster was dropped because he exercised his supposedly constitutional right of free speech and spoke out in public in defense of the persecuted miners and labor in general. He was not afraid to indorse labor unions as the only hope for workers gaining their rights in Colorado. Thus freely did the professor speak without consulting Rockefeller's agents or subsidized State officials and university regents, and so he will no longer be permitted to serve as a member of the law faculty in the Colorado State University.

## -:- The Seamen's Act -:-

Reports persist to the effect that President Wilson will recommend to the next session of Congress that the LaFollette seamen's act be amended in certain particulars, but those who know the President best feel sure there can be no truth in such rumors. The President carefully considered all phases of the law before attaching his signature to it, and was, therefore, thoroughly familiar with all its provisions.

This being the fact those who circulate stories to the effect that he is now bent upon altering the law before it has had a trial to demonstrate its strength and its weaknesses simply slander the President by painting him as a weak-willed, vacillating individual incapable of making up his mind as to what is the proper thing to do.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company and other cheap labor huckstering concerns are striving vainly to stir up opposition to the law and have made liberal use of that portion of the public press which is subject to guidance at the hands of big business manipulators, to misinform the general public as to the merits of the law.

The story to the effect that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is going out of business is pure buncombe. It will do nothing of the kind, and this is not the first time this scheming concern has given publicity to such statements. That old cry of going out of business has been used in this country until it is now shabby and threadbare to such an extent that the thinking portion of our population pays absolutely no attention to it. The Pacific Mail has sent up the shout of wolf, wolf, when there was no wolf, so often, that the plea now falls upon deaf ears, and if there should, by any chance, be a wolf in some law of the future the hungry animal will be permitted to fill his empty stomach without interference.

In discussing the situation, Andrew Furuseth, who is now on the Atlantic Coast preparing to meet the requirements of the law so far as the sailors are concerned, shows clearly there is no merit in the contentions of the ship owners. He says:

"The Southern Pacific Railroad Company owns the controlling interest in the Pacific Mail, and consequently its steamers are not permitted to go through the Panama Canal. There is evidence to prove that the Pacific Mail is simply reorganizing so as to divest itself of the Southern Pacific ownership and readjust its trade route to make it extend from Hongkong through the canal to New York.

"The Union Iron Works has furnished, at the request of the Pacific Mail, specifications for changing its steamers to oil burners. The change will require two months, dissarranging the schedules so that the company cannot make bookings for definite sailings while these changes are in progress.

"Thus, the Mail says a partial truth by reporting that it will discontinue operations November 4th. The Mongolia is the first steamer scheduled to be converted into an oil burner. It will probably go to the Union Iron Works in November. We expect a big howl from now until that time, because all of the bookings of the Mongolia must be cancelled."

Detailing the difference in the cost of operation with white and Chinese crews, Furuseth says:

"Instead of carrying 115 Chinese firemen, a boat can operate with 18 white men. The pay of the Chinese is \$9 a month. The white men would be paid \$55 a month. Instead of \$1035 in wages for the Chinese, the white firemen would cost just \$990. Food for 115 Chinese at 18 cents a day for each one costs \$621 a month against \$216 which it would cost to feed 18 whites at 40 cents a day."

But there is a larger question than mere cost of operation involved in the new law. Provision is made for the safety of passengers at sea. With Chinese crews passengers have no chance to escape in case of accident because the Chinese see to it that they save themselves in the few boats that are at present provided. The new law compels the companies operating passenger carrying ships to furnish a larger number of lifeboats, and if it has the effect of replacing the Chinese with white crews then the lives of passengers will be made doubly safe, because white men who go down to the sea in ships can be depended upon to risk and sacrifice their own lives in order to protect those who are less able to help themselves in the stress of sea disasters.

At any rate it is not at all likely President Wilson will recommend the amendments for which such interests as the Pacific Mail are now clamoring. He knows precisely what the provisions of the law are, and knew before he signed it, so that the law will be placed in operation before any changes whatever are made in it, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and its allies will find it necessary to meet its requirements despite premature protests.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

If the anti-labor forces in Stockton continue their tactics looking to the destruction of the unions there can be but one result. The unions will not be defeated, but the industrial enterprises of the city will be wrecked, and the city's progress hindered.

There is no instrument in the labor movement so fraught with possibilities for good as the union label, yet it can help no one unless its presence is demanded on purchases. Why those who could so easily improve their conditions through this means are so careless about it is one of the enigmas of the movement.

A new motion picture wonder has just reached the U. S. government's exhibit at the P. P. I. E. It shows the forest fire which burned to the very edge of the town of Sisson, California, last year, as well as the fire which, originating in town a few days after the forest fire had been fought out, spread from house to house until nineteen buildings had been consumed. In this day, when the appearance of "movie" marvels is an event of every day occurrence, it takes a very unusual film to attract special attention. The Sisson fire film is accomplishing it. The two films have been pieced together so that the picture as a whole is a graphic presentation of the origin of a forest fire from a glowing match thrown away by a careless hunter, its progress through the forest, its approach to a town, and its culmination in the town's destruction. The work of the U. S. Forest Service in fighting the fire is also pictured, the discovery of the fire by the guard at the lookout tower, the spread of the alarm, the rush to the fire, telephoning for more help by means of the portable phone, the building of a fire trail and the setting of a back fire, combatting the flames, first aid to the injured, and the work of the commissary department. This film and others of activities on the national forests are being shown and lectured upon daily in the government theatre, Palace of Liberal Arts.

From its own point of view, that of economic interests, and caring little, apparently, about other phases of the world problems, except as they affect the well-being of the American working man in his own home and associations, the labor press has come to what we regard as the sanest attitude in secular journalism on issues of the war. We read the labor papers regularly and look in vain for braggadocio, nationalistic prejudices, belligerent preferences, false pride and jingoism. We find no open or secret abetting of the ammunition and armament interests and lest we be accused of anti-English bias, we will include in this category the labor press of Canada. The labor editors are not college bred men with pretenses of higher education. But they do understand the problems of the workingman which affect the mass of the people. They know instinctively that those who are calling loudest for war are the worst enemies that they themselves have to contend with in peace, if the clash of industrial struggle can indeed be termed peace. Their labor unions have been to them a school in which they have learned more than the sons of the rich in the gold-plated universities. The labor press reflects all this and thus gives life to a policy that is unsophisticated, sane, humane, fearless and democratic. There is no stronger influence today in America over against the metropolitan newspapers than the American Federation of Labor, all the peace societies and German-American elements notwithstanding.—Rev. Peter E. Dietz.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"How long have they been married?"  
"About five years."  
"Did she make him a good wife?"  
"No; but she made him an awfully good husband.—"Judge."

The pessimist was suffering from rheumatism. "Every bone in my body aches," he complained.  
"You ought to be glad you are not a herring," said the optimist.—"Tit-Bits."

Eph Stebbins became intoxicated Saturday evening and tried to drive his yoke of steers into the postoffice, but failed on account of the door being too narrow. There have been many other complaints recently on account of the narrowness of the door at the postoffice.—Hamburg (Pa.) "Item."

A youthful physician had been summoned as a witness in a case which depended on technical evidence, and opposing counsel in cross-examination asked several sarcastic questions about the knowledge and skill of so young a doctor.

"Are you," he asked, "entirely familiar with the symptoms of concussion of the brain?"

"Yes."  
"Then I should like to ask your opinion of a hypothetical case. Were my learned friend, Mr. Banks, and myself to bang our heads together, should we get concussion of the brain?"  
"Mr. Banks might."—Pittsburgh "Chronicle Telegraph."

Luke had been sent to the store with the mule and wagon. What happened is told in Luke's end of the conversation over the telephone from the store.

"Gimme seb'n-leben.  
"Gimme dat number quick, please 'm.  
"Dis yer's Luke, suh.  
"Dis yer's Luke, I say, suh.  
"I tuk de wagon to de sto' fo' dat truck.  
"Yas, suh, I'm at de sto'.  
"Dat mule, she balk, suh.  
"She's balkin' in de big road, near de sto'.  
"No, suh, she ain' move.  
"No, suh, I don' think she's gwine move.  
"Yas, suh, I beat 'er.  
"I did beat 'er good.  
"She jes' r'ar a li'l bit, suh.  
"Yas, suh, she kick, too.  
"She jes' bus' de whiffletree li'l bit, suh.  
"No, suh, dat mule won't lead.  
"Yas, suh, I tried it.  
"No, suh, jes' bit at me.  
"No, suh, I ain't tickle de laigs.  
"I tickle um las' year, suh, once.  
"Yas, suh, we twis' 'er tail.  
"No, suh, I ain' done it.  
"Who done it?  
"I t'ink he's li'l travelin' man f'um Boston, suh.  
He twis' 'er tail.  
"Yas, suh! She sho' did!  
"Right spang in de face, suh.  
"Dey's got 'im at de sto'.  
"Dey say he's comin' to, suh.  
"I don' know—he do look mighty sleepy to me, suh.  
"Yas, suh, we tried dat.  
"Yas, suh, we built a fire under 'er.  
"No, suh, dat ain' make 'er go.  
"She jes' move up li'l bit, suh.  
"Yas, suh, de wagon bu'n right up. Dat's whut I'm telephonin' yu 'bout—to ast yu please sen' a wagon to hitch up to dis yer mule. She ain' gwine budge lessen she's hitched up. Good-by, suh."—New York "Evening Post."

## MISCELLANEOUS

NANCY HANKS.  
By Harriet Monroe.

Prairie child,  
Brief as dew,  
What winds of wonder  
Nourished you?

Rolling plains  
Of billowy green,  
Far horizons,  
Blue, serene;

Lofty skies  
The slow clouds climb,  
Where burning stars  
Beat out the time:

These, and the dreams  
Of fathers bold,  
Baffled longings,  
Hopes untold,

Gave to you  
A heart of fire,  
Love like deep waters,  
Brave desire.

Ah, when youth's rapture  
Went out in pain,  
And all seemed over  
Was all in vain?

O soul obscure,  
Whose wings life bound,  
And soft death folded  
Under the ground;

Wilding lady,  
Still and true,  
Who gave us Lincoln  
And never knew:

To you at last  
Our praise, our tears,  
Love and a song  
Through the nation's years!

Mother of Lincoln,  
Our tears, our praise;  
A battle-flag  
And the victor's bays!

## SPURTS.

By George Matthew Adams.

Too many people depend upon spurts to carry them through. Too many people start with colors flying to wind up with their hopes and their enthusiasm trailing in the dust.

Start well—then keep it up.  
Eight o'clock men. Monday morning men, January first men, who are out of the race at nine o'clock, on Tuesday morning and on February first, make up a large part of the men who enter life's race.

Start well—then keep it up.  
Be not deceived by the altitude of the crowd. It is always eager to shout for the man who will give it a sensation by a spurt at the start. It is equally eager to applaud the men who follow with spurts. But the big, deafening applause is for the steady, quiet, determined man who missed the eyes of the crowd at the start, but whose conserved energy enables him to cross the line at the end of the race a winner.

Start well—then keep it up.  
Do your spurting at the finish rather than at the start.



## American Federation Newsletter

### A Canadian Injunction.

At Hamilton, Ontario, officers of the Musicians' Union have been served with a temporary injunction because of a strike against a theatre in that city. The court dismissed an injunction against the union on the ground that it was not incorporated. The same result was attained, however, by enjoining the officers.

### Demand Trial by Jury.

Richard H. Curran, a member of the Iron Molders' Union and a delegate to the New York constitutional convention, has introduced many of the amendments agreed to by the recent conference of organized workers in Albany. Among them is one providing that "a person charged with the commission of any crime or offense which may be punishable by imprisonment, including contempt of court, shall also have a trial by jury upon demanding the same."

### Alabama Convicts in Mines.

At Birmingham, Ala., the "Labor Advocate" raises its voice against "poor, helpless convicts, bound by the laws of the State of Alabama and the driving corporation guards." The "Labor Advocate" continues: "The treatment that all the convicts leased to private mining companies get is anything but humane. The cursing, the driving to abnormal exertion, the beatings—all these things cry aloud to us as citizens, and the smallest measure of manhood or regard for decency demands that we abolish it, and do it speedily."

### Arbitrators Chosen.

Chicago organized street car employees have chosen Maclay Hoyne, State's attorney of Cook county, to represent them on the board that will arbitrate the matters in dispute with the elevated and surface car companies, and which caused the two days' strike recently. The companies have selected James M. Sheehan, who was attorney for the western railroads in the recent arbitration of the wage demands of engineers and firemen. Mayor Thompson of Chicago will be the third man on the board. President Mahon of the Amalgamated Street Car Men's Union will act as attorney for the car men.

### Italian Seamen Ask More.

Italian seamen are demanding a betterment of working surroundings, and insist on higher wages because of war conditions, which has made rich business for the vessel owners, who, in many cases, are now making profits, the workers claim, to the amount of 100 per cent. The seamen first asked that their demands be considered by an arbitration court, but this was refused. The owners stated that they would enter into direct negotiations providing the union's secretary did not take part. This official quickly stepped aside, much to the surprise of the owners who continued their policy of delay. The men were finally compelled to strike.

### Union's Law Sustained.

At New Haven, Conn., on the order of Judge Simpson, a jury rendered a verdict in favor of the Cigarmakers' Union in the case of a member who attempted to be placed on the unemployed waiting list while traveling without first securing a regular traveling or clearance card. The union was sued for \$500 damages on the ground that the member was compelled to remain idle for two weeks until he secured his card. The defendant local insisted that when a man joins the union and agrees to abide by its rules he is not entitled to relief if he fails to do so. This position was upheld by Judge Simpson, who instructed the jury to render a verdict accordingly.

### Postal Employees Win.

First Assistant Postmaster General Roper announces that promotions will be made as usual, on July 1st. This statement is significant, when connected with the fight waged before the last Congress by the National Federation of Post-office Clerks and the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks, against the department's suggestion that biennial promotions be established. This meant a reduction of salary to those who are entitled to annual promotions. The department's plan was vigorously opposed by the postal employees, supported by the American Federation of Labor. Senators and representatives heard from their constituents relative to this matter, together with the abolishment of the eight-hour day and extra pay for overtime, also favored by the department. Congress refused to act on the suggestions, hence Mr. Roper's announcement that annual promotions will continue. Thousands of postal employees will benefit by this victory, made possible by the trade union movement.

### "Freedom of Speech."

"To forbid freedom of speech to an American is to strike somewhere near the foundation of what he considers tolerable government," says the Chicago "Tribune," in discussing the dismissal of Professor Scott Nearing by University of Pennsylvania trustees. "Are our universities to teach only the theory and persuasion of whoever happens to have been selected or elected to the position of regent or trustee? We usually have made honors of the places, in the overwhelming number of instances limiting our selections to one class of men—those who have made money, are profoundly respectable as far as we know, and who naturally feel kindly to the system that has given them such complete recognition and appreciation."

### What Unionism Can Do.

The Bottle Sorters' Union illustrates what workingmen can do through organization. Less than five weeks ago bottle sorters in one large establishment in Detroit labored ten hours a day and received from \$6 to \$11 a week, and as a rule were compelled to work seven days a week. Few of them are acquainted with the English language, but they were induced to attend a meeting and were organized as a federal union, directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor. They presented a new agreement to their employer and after a ten days' strike secured a written contract providing for the union shop, nine hours a day, six days a week and a wage rate of \$15 a week.

### School Head Wins Injunction Fight.

Government by injunction in school affairs is not the business of courts; the free exercise of discretion by school authorities is not to be abridged or destroyed by a judicial injunction; unwise exercise of discretion is a matter for the voters to deal with. This, in substance, is the appellate court's opinion in discharging J. H. Frederick's, superintendent of the Cleveland, O., public schools, from the decision of Judge Neff, who sentenced him to ten days in jail and pay a fine of \$500 for dismissing union teachers. When the Cleveland teachers organized and affiliated to the Cleveland Federation of Labor, the school board instructed Superintendent Fredericks to notify them that membership in the union would be treated as a resignation. Judge Neff granted an injunction against this policy, but six teachers, whose terms of service ranged from ten to thirty years, were denied employment. After sentence, the superintendent alleged prejudice on the part of the court, but was overruled. This position was sustained by the Ohio supreme court, and the sentence of ten days in jail and a fine of \$500 was appealed to the appellate court, sitting in Toledo, with the above result. The

appellate court cited the decision of the United State Supreme Court, January 25th last, in which the Kansas law denying employers the right to discharge because of union affiliation, was declared unconstitutional. A decision by the Ohio supreme court, May 5th, annulling a similar law in that State, was also cited.

### 25,000 Are Killed at Work.

While Americans are horrified at the carnage of European war, and are devising methods to stop this holocaust, the federal bureau of labor statistics calls attention to the fact that 25,000 wage workers of both sexes are killed in this country every year. During the same period the number of injured that are disabled more than four weeks approximate 700,000. These numbers, involving the killing and maiming of vast armies of American workers, fail to fully indicate the number of industrial accidents, for such studies as have already been made show that of accidents involving disabilities of one day and over, at least three-fourths terminate during the first four weeks. The bureau, in its statement, shows that metal mining ranks as the most hazardous, with a rate of four workers killed last year for every 1000 employed. Coal mining comes next with a rate of 3.5, and fisheries and navigation follow with a rate of three per 1000 employed. The industries which contribute the greatest number of fatal accidents, regardless of per cent employed, are railroad employments and agricultural pursuits, each group being responsible for approximately 4200 deaths each year. Coal mining contributes more than 2600, and building and construction work nearly 1900. The report says that compensation laws will lead to an increase in the reported number of accidents. Aggressive accident prevention work is urged, as it is stated that where this has been undertaken the number of accidents have been reduced one-half.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.



### THROUGH THE DARDANELLES.

"It is only some thirty-five hours from Pireus to Constantinople, but what a vista of memories," writes Lieut.-Col. J. P. Barry in his book. "At the Gates of the East," "revives and gathers round each spot you pass in crossing the upper waters of the Aegean! As you near the island of Tenedos, with its pretty town that looks from the sea like a pocket-edition of Ragusa, you are abreast of the Troas, and from the Hill of Elias you can descry the Plains of Troy." Where is the man, asks the author, who, "having fed on the manna that fell like a gentle dew," from "the elysium of the classics, can realize without emotion that he is within five miles of Ilium, the site of the Trojan war, the center of those inspirational scenes that gave the world the greatest song in the anthologies? Dardanus, Priam, Achilles, Hector, Andromache, Penthesilea, Queen of the Amazons, Nestor, sage in council, and Agamemnon, king of men, how they all file past along yon deserted plain with all their greatness." "And away in the middle distance to the right," he continues, "watching in absorbed reverie the procession of the heroes, and seated on a broken shield, is the most venerable figure of them all—only a troubadour, Homer the Immortal, Prince of Troubadours," spinning the whole story into hexameters, with all the music and pathos of the sea those old Greeks loved so well.

"At the back of the Sigeon promontory which forms the Asiatic entrance to the Dardanelles is a wide sweep of sandy foreshore, where in days of old a fleet of yawls—for triremes were not yet—might have been easily beached, and the Greek warriors could disembark in smooth waters. This seems a likelier spot for such an enterprise than along the coast where the cliffs are too steep for harboring the galleys of antiquity. The shallow curve of Besika Bay would be poor protection for them. The Dardanelles and Bosphorus form a continuous roomy deep-sea canal bordered by rocky verdant shore interrupted only by the vast expansion of the Sea of Marmora, which takes a steamer six hours to cross. As you approach Constantinople from the Marmora the European shore looms afar as an uninteresting flat with no break of hills on the horizon. The Princes' Islands, on the contrary, with their pretty seaside towns and line on line of low mountains far beyond, half lost in the blue depths of haze, make the Asiatic side a dream of wonder in the twilight. Then as you near Stamboul and descry the bastioned and terraced walls of Theodosius all interest swerves to the European shore, and for the last twelve miles of the Marmora you get an unrivaled view of the massive outlines of St. Sophia. Here alone has it the appearance of being lifted into the sky-line on a separate hill with its tier on tier of cyprian masonry and its Byzantine note of semi-domes in clusters round the mother dome."

## YOU CAN

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

"You can take command of yourself at any moment you desire to do so. Study and analyze your Abilities and Powers and muster them all into your service. For you can make of yourself a towering figure in the work of the world. No one owns you. One hundred per cent of the Stock in your personal Corporation belongs to you. The little people of Destruction that whine at your door whine at the door of every fearless man. You can make them mere Pygmies in their Power over your Future."

This is a book which stimulates to action before a page is finished. It is concentrated energy and common sense. Dipping into it is like touching a live electric wire. It vitalizes.

Among the titles of these short, pithy articles are Silence, Health, Character, Mistakes, Ruts, Together, Time, Dare, Pay, Why, See, System, Dream, Be Prompt, and many others. Each puts forth a fundamental truth of right and efficient living in such plain and forceful language that it sticks.

The author is himself the founder and head of a successful business.

75 cents net; postpaid, 85 cents.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY  
PUBLISHERS - - NEW YORK

### GROUND WATER NEAR SAN FRANCISCO.

By the application of geologic methods in an exhaustive investigation of the ground water derived from Alameda Creek, which forms a part of the supply for San Francisco and the transbay cities, the United States Geological Survey has found specific answers to questions over which engineers and lawyers have wrangled for nearly a generation. This investigation, the results of which have just been published, was made by W. O. Clark, of the Geological Survey. Levels were run and many well measurements made by J. H. Forbes, of Leland Stanford Junior University.

How much of the Santa Clara Valley is underlain by water from Alameda Creek, a question which affects the riparian rights of local irrigators and in answering which experts have differed widely, is definitely determined, according to the report, by a fault that extends across this part of the valley and, by blocking the buried gravel channels with impervious materials, acts as an effective underground dam, as is shown by an abrupt change in the water level and a totally different response to stream flow on the opposite sides of the fault. This fault is plainly marked by an escarpment that faces the mountains and is in some places more than 20 feet high. The stream ways that were beheaded by the uplift are still visible, though now dry and functionless, and are shown on the map accompanying the report. That the fault is very recent is shown by the interesting fact that in the earthquake of 1868 a house standing directly on the fault line was torn in two and the part nearer the mountains was dropped about a foot.

The quantities of water actually contributed to the underground reservoir in the rainy seasons of 1912-13 and 1913-14 were ascertained approximately by systematic examination of hundreds of well sections and thousands of water-level measurements. The filling of the underground reservoir in the season of 1913-14 is shown on a detailed map by means of 1-foot contours of the water table at the beginning and close of the rainy season. According to the estimates the net contribution by Alameda Creek to the ground-water supply west of the fault amounted to 59,000 acre-feet in 1913-14, which was a favorable season, but to only 2600 acre-feet in 1912-13, which was an unusually dry season. The report also estimates that the total annual withdrawal of ground water from this area, excluding the withdrawals during the replenishing period but including the unavoidable loss through evaporation and seepage, would be 32,000 to 55,000 acre-feet if the pumpage for the transbay cities remained the same as in 1913 and all present crops were irrigated. In conclusion it states that there is little danger, even with heavy pumping, that the area under consideration will be seriously damaged by the encroachment of sea water. The report is entitled "Ground-water resources of the Niles cone and adjacent areas, California," and is known as Water-Supply Paper 345-H. It can be obtained free of charge by applying to the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

The Niles cone paper is one of a series of reports that the Geological Survey has published on the ground-water resources of California. A few weeks ago a comprehensive paper on the springs of California, by G. A. Waring, was issued for free distribution as Water-Supply Paper 338. Reports are now in preparation on the ground water of all of Santa Clara Valley, Sacramento Valley, San Joaquin Valley, and San Diego County, and plans are being made to begin similar investigations in the desert areas of San Bernardino and

adjacent counties. In all of this work the State Department of Engineering co-operates with the Federal Survey, and this co-operation makes possible the large amount of such work done in California.

### THE GRAVE OF HER SON.

Many have been the stories of the European war that have touched the great heart of humanity. But none in the depths of its pathos; the strength of its tragedy; nor the simplicity of its eloquence can exceed that of the Belgian mother. Standing in the roadway, a silent, tragic figure, her home gone, her farm barren, in direst poverty, she was approached by an Italian correspondent.

He combined his newspaper duties with an inordinate desire to collect souvenirs. Enthusiastically he approached this forlorn figure of the roadside.

"Have you any souvenirs of the war?" he asked.

Dry-eyed the woman turned. Apparently without the slightest trace of emotion, but with the grief too deep for tears to assuage, she replied:

"I have the grave of my son."

There never was any heart truly great and generous that was not also tender and compassionate.—R. Southey.

### DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, 316 Montgomery St.—For the half year ending June 30, 1915, a dividend upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after July 1, 1915. S. L. ABBOT, Vice-President.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and 16th Sts.—For the half year, ending June 30, 1915, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after July 1, 1915; dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from July 1, 1915. JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market St., near Fourth.—For the half year ending June 30, 1915, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1915. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1915. H. C. KLEVESAHN, Cashier.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, 706 Market st., opposite Third.—For the half year ending June 30, 1915, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1915. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1915. C. E. HOBSON, Cashier.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, Southeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento Sts. For the half year ending June 30, 1915, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1915. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from July 1, 1915. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1915, will earn interest from July 1, 1915. A. SBARBORO, President.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY. (The German Bank). 526 California St. Mission Branch, corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets. Richmond District Branch, corner Clement St. and Seventh Ave. Haight Street Branch, corner Haight and Belvedere Sts. For the half year ending June 30, 1915, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1915. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from July 1, 1915. GEORGE TOURNY, Manager.

BANK OF ITALY, Southeast corner Montgomery and Clay Sts. Market Street Branch, Junction Market, Turk and Mason Sts. For the half year ending June 30, 1915, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1915. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1915. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1915, will earn interest from July 1, 1915. L. SCATENA, President. A. PEDRINI, Cashier.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 25, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Chairman Murphy.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—From Bindery Women for Miss Kate Bridgewood, vice Miss Hazel Celestres. From Elevator Constructors for Bros. D. J. Murphy and E. A. Stem. From Boiler Makers No. 25 for P. O'Halloran, vice J. Hannigan. From Machinists No. 68 for Bro. James Hare, vice E. H. Misner, resigned.

**Communications**—Filed—From Elevator Constructors' Union, stating it had authorized the placing of a fine of \$5 upon any member found purchasing products of Levi Strauss & Co. From Congressman Kahn, stating he will co-operate in seeking to have order affecting Mare Island Navy Yard employees revoked or modified. From Butchers No. 115, relative to new agreement being adopted by union. From Janitors' Union, stating it had authorized the placing of a fine of \$5 upon any member found purchasing products of Levi Strauss & Co. From Sacramento Federated Trades Council, stating it had adopted our rule relative to signing label cards.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale from Milkers No. 8861.

Referred to Label Section—Circular letter from International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.

Referred to Convention Committee—Resignation of Bro. A. L. Wilde on said committee.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Chauffeurs' Union, enclosing amendment to ordinance relative to regulation of public vehicles.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application for charter from Trackmen and Car Cleaners of the Municipal Railway.

**Requests Complied With**—From Chauffeurs' Union, withdrawing application for boycott on California Taxicab Company. From International Association of Machinists of Milwaukee, requesting assistance of Council in efforts to unionize the George J. Meyer Manufacturing Co. of that city. From Machinists' Lodge No. 68, on above matter. Resolutions introduced by Secretary O'Connell, indorsing Wilson Day propaganda and calling upon unions to give the celebration their support, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, Thursday, July 1st, has been set aside by our Mayor and the Exposition officials, at the suggestion of the "Daily News," as "Woodrow Wilson Day," and

Whereas, The people of San Francisco have been called upon to express their confidence in the nation's chief executive in this hour of trial among nations, and

Whereas, It is incumbent upon us to assure President Wilson of our support as loyal citizens of these United States; be it then

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council heartily indorses the Wilson Day propaganda and calls upon trades unions to give the celebration their support.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Recommended that communication from International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers relative to blacksmiths be referred to Secretary to take up with Bro. Vaughan upon his return from Mexico. Concurred in.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—Committee recommends that communication from Central Federated Trades of Greater New York and vicinity, protesting against war, be filed and that Secretary advise said Central Union of

Council's attitude in opposition to war. Committee recommends concurrence in request from Machinists No. 68 to consider suggested improvements when next attempt is made to obtain improvements to this law. Report of committee concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably upon all bills, and warrants ordered drawn for same.

**Unfinished Business**—Report of committee appointed to inspect label cards was read. Moved that a special committee of nine be appointed, of which the President and Secretary are to be a part, to act in conjunction with Label Section for the purpose of furthering the interests of the label and to report back at the earliest possible moment. Carried.

**New Business**—Judge Neil delivered a very interesting address on mothers' pensions. Bro. C. O. Young, A. F. of L. Organizer, addressed the Council on matters affecting the labor movement. Vice-President Brouillet served notice on Council that he desired the privilege of the floor at 9:30 next Friday evening, to refute statements made derogatory to his character.

**Receipts**—Horseshoers, \$16; Cooks' Helpers, \$56; Photo Engravers, \$8; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Gas and Water Workers, \$16; Bookbinders, \$12; Glass Blowers, \$12; Plasterers, \$20; Stereotypers, \$8; Bindery Women, \$32; Electrical Workers No. 537, \$8; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$8; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Material Teamsters, \$24; Musicians, \$64; Steam Shovelmen, \$8; Post Office Clerks, \$16; "Labor Clarion," refund, \$40; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Retail Shoe Clerks, \$12; Butchers No. 508, \$4; Tailors No. 400, \$4; Cap Makers No. 9, \$4; Label Section, \$2. Total receipts, \$402.00.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; Postage, \$6; Stationery, \$3.50; Stenographers, \$51; Theodore Johnson, \$25; J. J. McTiernan, \$20; P. O'Brien, \$10; Label Section, \$2; R. I. Wisler, printing, \$22. Total expenses, \$179.50.

Council adjourned at 10:35 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Sec'y.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label upon all purchases.

### PEACE CONFERENCE OF WOMEN.

The Peace Congress of Women to be held in San Francisco July 4th to 7th is part of the great world movement of women in protest against all war. The International Conference of Women Workers to promote permanent peace will be held in the First Congregational Church, corner of Post and Mason streets, forenoon and evening sessions being held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The opening session will be at 2:30 p. m. Sunday, July 4th.

Mrs. May Wright Sewell of Indiana is the chairman of the committee of organization. Among the well known names of speakers are those of Mrs. A. Hofer Proudfoot of Chicago, former secretary to the Baroness von Suttner; Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Raymond Robbins of the National Trade Union League; Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, the journalist; Mrs. Philip Snowden of England.

Representatives of Germany, Denmark, Poland, South America, China, etc., are speakers on the program.

Of sixteen new peace movements since the summer of 1914, eleven have been organized by women in Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, Australia and the United States.

The conference called in connection with the Exposition is one of the world movements, which looks toward a world union of women organized to protest against all war, and to promote permanent peace.

There are no dues for membership. The enrollment and attendance are open to all.

Headquarters, 1401 Hyde street.



HALL, THEATRE, SCHOOL AND CHURCH SEATING. LODGE AND OFFICE FURNITURE. The following are a few of the Labor organizations in San Francisco which we have equipped with furniture and seating: Labor Temple, Teamsters; Electrical Workers, Carpenters; Brewery Workers, Retail Clerks, Master Plumbers. Call on, or write us for estimates. C. F. WEBER & CO., 365-367 Market St. 512 So. Broadway. San Francisco. Los Angeles. 340 No. Virginia St., Reno, Nev.

## S.N. WOOD & CO

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

### Largest Coast Outfitters for MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

### VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND  
**PERSONAL LIBERTY**  
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter,

As a guarantee that it is Union Made

### YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers. UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

## CAN'T BUST 'EM

### OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

## ARGONAUT SHIRTS

## EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Union Label Shirts and Underwear

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS  
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES  
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY  
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS  
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS  
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento



**LETTER CARRIERS.**

Special features, games, athletic contests and other attractions that promises to make it the merriest and most enjoyable mid-summer fiesta of the season have been arranged for the annual picnic and outing of the San Francisco Letter Carriers' Mutual Aid Association, which will be held in Shellmound Park on Sunday, July 4th. The committee of one hundred members, after weeks of painstaking efforts, has finally completed the program for the big event and nothing has been left undone that will insure the satisfaction of the big crowd that promises to enjoy the day.

Eight hundred gate and games prizes will be distributed. A high-class open-air vaudeville entertainment in which some of the best professional and amateur talent obtainable will perform, will be given. The best athletes on the Pacific Coast will appear in the amateur track and field championships and the Pacific Coast pie-eating contest promises to provide enough fun to satisfy for an ordinary afternoon.

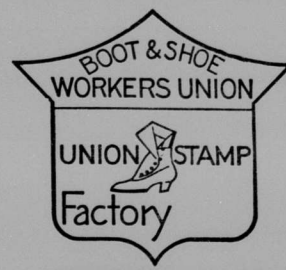
Dancing and other amusements that have served to make Shellmound one of the most popular gathering places in California will be on the program.

The proceeds of the picnic will go to the sick and death fund of the association, a worthy object and one that merits a generous response. The letter carriers are being given valuable assistance in arranging plans by the ladies' auxiliary of the association. Every mail carrier has been supplied with tickets. Tickets are now on sale at the Owl Drug Co., 778 Market Street.

**SINGLE TAX CONFERENCE.**

By Edward P. E. Troy.

Single taxers and others who intend to visit San Francisco during the latter part of August, when the Single Tax Conference and Joseph Fels Fund Commission Convention will be held, will find that a most interesting period of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Conventions and Congresses have been made a special feature of this Exposition. In all a total of 822 great gatherings are to be held in connection with this celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal. On August 10th to 14th, the National Tax Association will hold its convention here, also the California County Assessors' Association and the Political Science Association. During the month of August a multitude of college fraternities, fraternal and life insurance societies and companies will hold their national meetings here. Lawyers, teachers and press humorists hold their gatherings at the same time as the single taxers. Florists, park superintendents, railroad superintendents, librarians, hygiene experts, shorthand reporters, farmers' institute, medical societies, various druggists' associations, biological, seismological, paleontological, bacteriological, and practically all of the other known ological societies will hold their national meetings during August in San Francisco. Two great Esperanto gatherings, the Society for Study of the Feeble-minded and the Daughters of Liberty will also meet at that time. Altogether 248 separate organizations will hold their national conventions during August in San Francisco.

**Clarion Call to Men Who Labor**

Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

**BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS**

OPEN TILL 8 P. M.  
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

**UNION LABEL SHOE CO.**

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th

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**Demand the Union Label****On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

**The German Savings and Loan Society**

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Cor. Mission and 21st Sts.

RICHMOND DIST. BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement & 7th Ave.

HAIGHT ST. BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight & Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1914.

Assets \$58,584,596.93

Deposits 55,676,513.19

Reserve and Contingent Funds 1,908,083.74

Employees' Pension Fund 188,521.05

Number of Depositors 66,442

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

**There are two kinds of whiskey**

**Old Gilt Edge Whiskey**

And -- well, what's the use?

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF ITALY**

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

MEMBER

Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco  
The San Francisco Clearing House Association

JUNE 30, 1915.

**RESOURCES.**

First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.....	\$ 7,283,515 20
Other Loans (Collateral and Personal).....	4,546,758 63
Banking Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults Head Office and Branches) .....	846,831 59
Other Real Estate .....	159,067 89
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit.....	200,155 47
Other Resources .....	96,354 11
United States, State, Municipal and Other Bonds.....	\$3,171,911 25
CASH .....	2,775,670 06
	5,947,581 31

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital Paid Up .....	\$ 1,250,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....	360,159 13
Dividends Unpaid .....	37,595 00
Letters of Credit .....	200,155 47
DEPOSITS .....	17,232,354 60
	\$19,080,264 20

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

A. P. GIANNINI and A. PEDRINI, being each separately duly sworn each for himself, says that said A. P. Giannini is Vice-President and that said A. Pedrini is Cashier of the Bank of Italy, the corporation above mentioned, and that every statement contained therein is true of our own knowledge and belief.

A. P. GIANNINI,  
A. PEDRINI.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1915.

THOMAS S. BURNS, Notary Public.

**THE STORY OF OUR GROWTH**

As Shown by a Comparative Statement of Our Resources.

December 31, 1904 .....	\$ 285,436 97
December 31, 1905 .....	1,021,290 80
December 31, 1906 .....	1,899,947 28
December 31, 1907 .....	2,221,347 35
December 31, 1908 .....	2,574,004 90
December 31, 1909 .....	3,817,217 70
December 31, 1910 .....	6,539,861 47
December 31, 1911 .....	8,379,347 02
December 31, 1912 .....	11,228,814 56
December 31, 1913 .....	15,882,911 61
December 31, 1914 .....	18,030,401 59
JUNE 30, 1915 .....	19,080,264 20

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS.....53,946

Savings Deposits Made on or Before July 10, 1915, Will Earn Interest from July 1, 1915.



## Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Douglas 3178.



July, 1915

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(79) Castagno, Bright & Gold.....	440 Sansome
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(58) *Gutstadt-Monahan.....	311 Battery
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) **Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNell Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2107 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	312 Chronicle Building
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(31) Tuley & St. John.....	363 Clay
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS.

(123) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John P. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....  
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial  
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

### MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market  
(121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Montg'my & Jessie  
(40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) \*Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....  
109 New Montgomery  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery  
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
The Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

Last Sunday's meeting of the union was a record breaker at least in one respect. The gavel was rapped for order at 1:20 p. m. and the meeting adjourned at 2:05. It took just 45 minutes to transact the business. Not a single speech was made, nor was there a division of any kind on the various propositions presented for consideration. Not a few of the members who are in the habit of dropping in rather late were fooled for once. They arrived after the meeting adjourned. Philip Johnson tendered his resignation as a member of the executive committee, owing to continued ill health. The resignation was accepted and a motion was unanimously adopted tendering the thanks of the union to Mr. Johnson for his past services to the organization. M. S. Rockwell was elected to fill the vacancy. The job scale committee reported that it had had several conferences with the Franklin Printing Trades Association over the proposed new job scale, but that none of the essential points of the new scale had been agreed upon. The conferences are being continued. The executive committee was instructed to report on the advisability of advancing the hour of initiation. The convention reception committee submitted a report outlining the features of the reception to be tendered visiting delegates and printers on August 5th.

W. W. Ross, for many years identified with the American Type Foundry branch in this city, and one of the best known job printers of No. 21, died suddenly at his home in South Berkeley on Tuesday evening.

Chas. W. Ellis, special agent of the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., called at headquarters during the week.

L. L. Stopple of the "Daily News" chapel has returned from Lake Tahoe, where he spent an enjoyable vacation.

Maurice Graham, president, and C. H. Butcher, secretary, Stereotypers' Union No. 120, San Jose, were visitors in the city last Tuesday. They were the guests of members of the local stereotypers' union.

C. J. Mills of the Francis-Valentine chapel is confined at his home, suffering from blood poisoning in his foot.

D. L. McDevitt of the Pernau chapel received a telegram last Friday that his mother was critically ill. He left on the same day for her home, near Philadelphia, Pa.

George W. Missemer, foreman of the Los Angeles "Examiner" ad department, was a visitor during the week.

H. W. Duckworth, operator on the Portland "Journal," and his wife were visitors in the city this week. They came from Portland in their automobile, camping out all of the way. They will continue their journey in the same manner for several weeks.

John Moran of the Los Angeles "Examiner" is enjoying his vacation, renewing old acquaintances in this city. Moran first arrived in San Francisco in 1866 and became an apprentice in the office of John T. Barry, at that time doing business at 622 Clay street. After finishing his apprenticeship he became a member of Eureka Typographical Union in 1869. Ten years later he started east from the city, working in Sacramento, Virginia City, Salt Lake, Denver, Chicago, New York and other places. He was a visitor in San Francisco in 1905, but again returned east. For nine years he held a position on the Chicago "American." For the last five years Moran has been located in Los Angeles. He expects to return to San Francisco next year to celebrate his golden jubilee as a printer.

The secretary desires information of the following members: A. E. Bischoff, M. W. Cleary, S. A. Davis and Wm. N. Leahy.



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.  
Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammern—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Bldg., 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Bldg.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Bldg.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.  
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp.  
Tailors No. 400—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## Notes in Union Life

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: William Hirschfeld of the butchers, James Boyle of the marine firemen, William W. Ross of the printers.

The twelfth annual picnic of the Upholsterers' Union will be held at Grand Canyon Park, Richmond, on Sunday, July 11th.

The Barbers' Union has declared Monday, July 5th, a holiday for all union barbers. Secretary R. H. Baker has returned from his vacation.

Thomas Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, has been elected to represent the local union as a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council.

Congressman John E. Raker and Congressman Charles F. Curry have assured the Labor Council that they will do all in their power to have revoked the order of the Federal Civil Service Commission prohibiting employees of the Mare Island Navy Yard from holding office in a labor union or central labor body.

The San Francisco Typographical Union has completed arrangements for the celebration of International Typographical Union Day at the Exposition on August 5th, when the international officers and hundreds of delegates, en route to Los Angeles to attend the convention of the International Union will be in San Francisco. There will be the usual formal ceremonies at the Exposition grounds, with addresses by Exposition officials and the presentation of a bronze plaque. In the evening there will be a moonlight excursion on the bay. In order that all members of the union may participate in the celebration employers will be requested to so arrange their work that their employees may have at least a portion of the day to themselves. Employing printers have been invited to attend the celebration as guests of the union.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has elected these officers: President, V. E. Chapman; vice-president, Edward Johnson; business agents, John Fink, Osman Reichel; custodian, Howard Bishop; trustees, Arthur Davidson, Harry Weinberg, Ralph Baldwin; executive board, Al Stanford, Tony Geister, Charles Parsons, Leon Meyer, Julius Orban, Tony Brown, Bob McKenna, Harry Burke, John Bruns, C. C. Phillips, A. Hoffman, Charles Bloom; delegates to local joint executive board, Hugo Ernst, A. C. Rose, V. E. Chapman. The officers will be installed on July 7th.

The Bakers' Union will elect officers next Saturday. The candidates are: President, L. Martin, C. Becker, L. Burmester; vice-president, O. Elbing; secretary-treasurer, J. Cassidy; business agent, H. Koenig, F. Dematei, L. Martin; trustees, W. Krueger, T. Lindquist, E. Hepburn, O. Elging; sergeant-at-arms, P. Narbe, J. Weiler, L. Burmester; executive board, J. Cassidy, W. Geiger, L. Martin, M. Wille, H. Koenig, J. Schreiber, O. Elbing, E. Hepburn, E. Eisold, G. Brandner; delegates to Labor Council, L. Martin, M. Wille, P. Kilaspea, J. Cassidy, E. Hepburn, E. Eisold, H. Koenig, E. Hinzl, A. Hoffman.

The Bartenders' Union of this city will organize a Liberal League, as suggested at the international union convention, for the purpose of fighting prohibition. At the last meeting of the union addresses were made by General Organizer Frank Sesma of Los Angeles, J. E. Nelson of Chicago, and Daniel Ford of Boston. During the week the union paid \$45 in sick benefits to members.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 during the past week paid a death benefit of \$200 and \$25 in accident benefits. There were six members admitted on traveling cards and one candidate initiated.



# PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

## UNION STAMPED SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN—  
Shoes for every occasion—the GREATEST  
VARIETY—THE BEST QUALITY at  
THE LOWEST PRICES. :: :: ::

For the past 34 years we have catered to the  
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EVERY SALESMAN HAS HIS UNION CARD.

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Open  
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Evenings

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**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1881  
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"  
**825 MARKET ST. OPPOSITE STOCKTON 825**

Store  
Closed  
Monday  
a  
Holiday

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The annual picnic and outing of the District Council of Blacksmiths is to be held this year on Sunday, July 11th, at Millet's Park, Colma, and the indications are it will be largely attended by Bay District unionists and their families. Valuable gate and game prizes have been provided by the committee in charge.

C. O. Young, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council in an effort to arouse more local interest in the A. F. of L. exhibit at the Exposition. Young has been placed in charge of the exhibit in the absence of Grant Hamilton, who has been called East. In the course of his talk, Young lauded San Francisco as the best organized labor city in the world.

Plasterers' Union No. 66 has announced that on and after July 1st it will not permit its members to work more than five days in any one week. Saturdays and Sundays will be observed as holidays.

Granite Cutters' Union has chosen the following officers: President, J. A. Macdonald; vice-president, C. J. Coyle; corresponding secretary, T. R. Fitzsimmons; financial secretary, D. G. Hughes; sergeant-at-arms, L. Manion; auditing committee, W. Brions, Joseph E. Phillips, L. R. McCorrison; delegates to the Building Trades Council, J. A. Macdonald, T. R. Fitzsimmons and C. J. Coyle.

Upholsterers' Union No. 28 has elected L. Sausett delegate to the convention of the International Upholsterers' Union to be held in Philadelphia July 17th.

Musicians' Union No. 6 will hold its annual meeting and festival of music at Shellmound Park on Thursday, July 15th. Preceding the trip across the bay there will be a monster parade of musicians down Market street to the Ferry building.

The newly elected officers of Local No. 117 of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers are: President, E. J. Gibbons; vice-president, A. Fontain; recording secretary, Chas. Eichholz; financial secretary, A. H. Cook; treasurer, A. D. Lloyd; conductor, E. L. Burns; sergeant-at-arms, R. P.

Smith; business agent, Frank Schneppe; delegates to the Building Trades Council, E. J. Gibbons, D. F. Dwyer, Frank Schneppe; delegates to the District Council of Iron Workers, D. F. Dwyer, E. L. Burns.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. P. Stanton; vice-president, C. D. Mull; recording secretary, W. F. Coyle; treasurer, Geo. Flatly; press secretary, P. J. Kennedy; business agent, George Flatly; trustee, H. J. Doherty; first inspector, George McGuire; foreman, Arnold Weil; executive committee, C. W. Bailey, H. Boyen, J. M. Galvin, C. D. Mull, C. C. Smith, E. B. Harvey, B. B. Wales, J. J. Williams; law and legislative committee, C. E. Bogan, M. G. Fitzgerald, G. D. Ripley, M. J. Sullivan, J. J. Wharton; delegates to the Labor Council, George Flatly, B. E. Hayland, Chas. Ross, M. J. Sullivan, W. P. Stanton, H. L. Worthington; delegate to the Label Section, C. C. Smith.

The Molders' Union announces that all arrangements have been completed for its forty-third annual picnic. The outing will be held at Shellmound Park on July 25th.

The children's headquarters of the American Humane Education Society has a new exhibit in the Education Palace at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It is on Avenue A near 4th street, next to Ginn and Co. The exhibits in the Education Palace are of direct interest to parents and teachers. The Humane exhibit is of direct interest to children.

Boilermakers' Union No. 205 has adopted a sick and funeral benefit fund to become effective July 1st.

At the last regular meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 one member was initiated, one application received, twenty-eight cards received and twenty-nine cards issued. The union reports two deaths among its membership within the month of June.

An enjoyable smoker and high jinks was recently held by Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 100 at headquarters, 338 Kearny street. The committee in charge of arrangements is being congratulated upon the success of the affair.

### ORIGINAL SIN.

By John M. Work.

It was a warm morning. I had been pulling the oars vigorously. I had stripped as much as civilized humanity—with its funny mental crotchets to the effect that the human body is disgraceful—will permit. Yet I was still overwarm. Casting about for shade, I spied a tiny island with trees overhanging the water. I bent to the oars and quickly pulled up under the grateful refreshing boughs.

As I sat enjoying the coolness I became conscious of a noisy chattering in the branches above me. Looking up I found that I had attracted the angry attention of a score of mother blackbirds. Evidently their nests and little ones were hard by. I was an intruder. I might mean harm to their dear kiddies. So they made a furious assault upon me with their tongues. More than that. They tried to summon enough courage to assault me with their beaks and wings and claws.

One of them, two dozen feet or so directly above my head, with claws in battle array let herself descend rapidly right toward me. Maybe it was only a bluff to try to frighten me away. Or, maybe she really intended to attack me. If so, her courage failed when she was within a few inches of my hand-protected face, and she flew away upbraiding me fiercely in her own language.

If they had only known it, I would not have harmed their wee ones for the world. On the contrary, if I could have done anything to help to bring them up in the way little blackbirds should go, I would have done it with delight in my heart.

But, no, they could not know this. They could only judge me by other human beings. Their forefathers and foremothers had been despoiled and murdered and maltreated by the forebears of the human race. They had found many of the present generation of humans to be their enemies. For the sins of my kind, and for my own early sins, I had to endure the distrust and dislike of these glossy little mothers bent on protecting their young.

There was no help for it. They would not trust me. I saw that I was only a nuisance to them. It is not agreeable to feel that one is a nuisance. So I backed my boat out and pulled off into the blistering sun again.

Some day we shall gain the confidence of the birds.

He who would tax an author with obscurity should first of all examine his own mind, to see if it is perfectly clear. In the twilight even the plainest writing is rendered illegible.—Goethe.

The practical and great consideration is not, how much can I do, but how much will I do of what I can.—W. C. Gannett.

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